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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
10 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

11 IN RE CAPACITORS ANTITRUST  
12 LITIGATION

Master File No. 3:14-cv-03264-JD

13 THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO:  
14 ALL DIRECT PURCHASER ACTIONS  
15  
16

**[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING  
COUNSEL'S MOTION FOR  
ATTORNEYS' FEES AND  
REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES**

17 This matter is before the Court on Direct Purchaser Class Counsel's application for Attorneys'  
18 Fees and Reimbursement of Expenses ("Motion") (Dkt. 1458) made in connection with DPPs' Motion  
19 for Final Approval of Settlements with Fujitsu Limited, NEC TOKIN Corporation, NEC TOKIN  
20 America, Inc., Nitsuko Electronics Corporation, Okaya Electric Industries Co., Ltd. and Okaya Electric  
21 America, Inc., ROHM Co., Ltd., and ROHM Semiconductor U.S.A., LLC (the "Settling Defendants")  
22 (Dkt. 1461). On March 30, 2017, Direct Purchaser Class Counsel filed a Supplemental Report renewing  
23 the Motion (Dkt. 1586). On April 6, 2017, the Court held a hearing on the Motion.

24 The Settlements total \$32,600,000 in cash and secure agreements by each of the five Settling  
25 Defendants to cooperate in DPPs' continued prosecution of their claims against the non-settling  
26 Defendants. The Settlements are the first in this litigation since its filing over two and a half years ago.

27 Direct Purchaser Class Counsel submit this Motion for attorneys' fees seeking an award in the  
28 amounts of \$8,150,000 for fees accrued as of September 30, 2016, and \$3,000,000 for costs advanced

on behalf of the Class during the same period. As reflected in Counsel’s submission, their cumulative lodestar and costs as of September 30, 2016 greatly exceed the compensation they seek in this Motion.

Upon consideration of Direct Purchaser Plaintiff Counsel’s Motion, Lead Class Counsel’s supporting declaration concurrently filed therewith, all other papers in the Court’s files, and the argument at the March 2, 2017 hearing, the Court finds the following and grants Direct Purchaser Plaintiff Counsel’s Motion.

## **I. LEGAL STANDARD**

### **A. Attorneys’ Fees**

Attorneys may recover reasonable attorneys’ fees from a common fund settlement they secure on behalf of a class. The Supreme Court has explained that “a lawyer who recovers a common fund for the benefit of persons other than himself or his client is entitled to a reasonable attorney’s fee from the fund as a whole.” *Boeing Co. v. Van Gemert*, 444 U.S. 472, 478 (1980); *see also Mills v. Elec. Auto-Lite Co.*, 396 U.S. 375, 393 (1970); *Central R.R. & Banking Co. v. Pettus*, 113 U.S. 116, 123 (1885) (“where one or more of many parties having a common interest in a trust fund takes, at his own expense, proper proceedings to save it from destruction and to restore it to the purposes of the trust, he is entitled to reimbursement either out of the fund itself or by a proportional contribution from those who accept the benefit of his efforts”). “The rationale behind awarding a percentage of the fund to counsel in common fund cases is the same that justifies permitting contingency fee arrangements in general. . . . The underlying premise is the existence of **risk**—the contingent risk of non-payment.” *In re Quantum Health Resources, Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 962 F. Supp. 1254, 1257 (C.D. Cal. 1997) (emphasis in original). In addition, attorneys’ fees are awarded as a means of ensuring the beneficiaries of a common fund share with those whose labors created the fund. *See In re Washington Pub. Power Supply Sys. Sec. Litig.*, 19 F.3d 1291, 1300 (9th Cir. 1994) (“*WPPSS*”) (“those who benefit from the creation of the fund should share the wealth with the lawyers whose skill and effort helped create it.”).

### **B. Costs Reimbursement**

Counsel may also obtain reimbursement for costs from a common fund settlement. *In re Media Vision Tech. Sec. Litig.*, 913 F. Supp. 1362, 1366 (N.D. Cal. 1995) (“Reasonable costs and expenses incurred by an attorney who creates or preserves a common fund are reimbursed proportionately by

those class members who benefit by the settlement.”) (citing, *inter alia*, *Mills v. Electric Auto-Lite Co.*, 396 U.S. 375, 391-92 (1970)); *see also* *Wolph v. Acer Am. Corp.*, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 151180, at \*18 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 21, 2013) (“Counsel are entitled to reimbursement of their reasonable out-of-pocket expenses.”). “The prevailing view is that expenses are awarded in addition to the fee percentage.” *Williams v. SuperShuttle Int’l, Inc.*, No. 12-CV-06493-WHO, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 19341, at \*6 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 12, 2015) (citations omitted).

**II. THE COURT AWARDS DPPS’ COUNSEL \$8,150,000—25 PERCENT OF THE FUND—AS PARTIAL PAYMENT OF THEIR FEES ACCRUED AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016**

**A. The Percentage-of-the-Fund Method for Calculating Fees Is Appropriate Here**

District courts in the Ninth Circuit use either the “percentage-of-the-fund” or the “lodestar” method in calculating fees in common fund settlements. *Fischel v. Equitable Life Assur. Soc’y*, 307 F.3d 997, 1006 (9th Cir. 2002) (“In a common fund case, the district court has discretion to apply either the lodestar method or the percentage-of-the-fund method in calculating a fee award.”). Using either method, the ultimate inquiry is whether the end result is reasonable. *Powers v. Eichen*, 229 F.3d 1249, 1258 (9th Cir. 2000).

The percentage-of-the-fund method is preferred when counsel’s efforts have created a common fund for the benefit of the class. “The use of the percentage-of-the-fund method in common-fund cases is the prevailing practice in the Ninth Circuit for awarding attorneys’ fees and permits the Court to focus on a showing that a fund conferring benefits on a class was created through the efforts of plaintiffs’ counsel.” *In re Korean Air Lines Co., Antitrust Litig.*, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 186262, at \*3 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 23, 2013); *see also* *Bellinghausen v. Tractor Supply Co.*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 35266, at \*33 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 19, 2015) (“Because this case involves a *common settlement fund with an easily quantifiable benefit to the class*, the Court will primarily determine attorneys’ fees using the benchmark method but will incorporate a lodestar cross-check to ensure the reasonableness of the award.”) (emphasis added).

Where there is an easily quantifiable benefit to the class—namely, the cash recovery achieved through the settlement—the percentage of the fund approach is appropriate. *See In re Bluetooth Headset Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 654 F.3d 935, 942 (9th Cir. 2011) (“Because the benefit to the class is easily quantified

1 in common-fund settlements, we have allowed courts to award attorneys a percentage of the common  
2 fund in lieu of the often more time-consuming task of calculating the lodestar.”).

3 Courts supervising antitrust cases in this District regularly apply the percentage of the fund  
4 approach. *See, e.g., In re TFT-LCD (Flat Panel) Antitrust Litig.*, No. 07-1827 (N.D. Cal. January 14,  
5 2013); *Meijer v. Abbott Laboratories*, No. 07-05985 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 11, 2011); *Ross v. U.S. Nat’l Ass’n*,  
6 No. 07-02951, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 107857, at \*4-5 (N.D. Cal. Sept 29, 2010); *In re CV Therapeutics*,  
7 *Inc. Secs. Litig.*, No. 03-3709, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 98244, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. April 4, 2007); *In re*  
8 *Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM) Antitrust Litig.*, No. M-02-1486, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS  
9 103027, at \*1-2 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 16, 2007); *In re Sorbates Direct Purchaser Antitrust Litig.*, No. 98-4886,  
10 2002 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 23468, at \*9-10 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 15, 2002); *Van Vranken v. ARCO*, 901 F. Supp.  
11 294, 298 (N.D. Cal. 1995). The Court will do so as well here.

12 Courts in the Ninth Circuit applying the “percentage of the fund” approach use a twenty-five  
13 percent benchmark. *See Paul, Johnson, Alston & Hunt v. Granulity*, 886 F.2d 268, 272 (9th Cir. 1989). *See*  
14 *also In re Online DVD-Rental Antitrust Litig.*, 779 F.3d 934, 949 (9th Cir. 2015) (“Under the percentage-  
15 of-recovery method, the attorneys’ fees equal some percentage of the common settlement fund; in this  
16 circuit, the benchmark percentage is 25%”).

17 Selection of the benchmark or any other rate, however, must be supported by findings that take  
18 into account all of the circumstances of the case. *Vizcaino v. Microsoft Corp.*, 290 F.3d 1043, 1048 (9th  
19 Cir. 2002). The benchmark is subject to adjustment—upward or downward—based on the Court’s  
20 analysis of the factors the Ninth Circuit considered in *Vizcaino*: (1) the results achieved for the class; (2)  
21 the complexity of the case and the risk of and expense to counsel of litigating it; (3) the skill, experience,  
22 and performance of counsel on both sides; (4) the contingent nature of the fee; and (5) fees awarded in  
23 comparable cases. *See id.* at 1048-50. *See also In re Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) Antitrust Litig.*, No. MDL  
24 No. 1917, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 102408, at \*62-69 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 3, 2016) (applying the *Vizcaino*  
25 factors on indirect purchaser class counsel’s fee motion); *In re: Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) Antitrust Litig.*,  
26 No. MDL No. 1917, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5383, at \*171-74 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 14, 2016) (same) (direct  
27 purchaser class counsel’s fee motion); *In re Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM) Antitrust Litig.*,  
28

No. M-02-1486-PJH, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 190974, at \*116-74 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 30, 2013) (“DRAM”) (same).

**B. The Vizcaino Factors Warrant Granting Counsel’s Fee Request**

Here, each of the *Vizcaino* factors weighs in favor of awarding the requested \$8,150,000, which is twenty-five percent of the total Settlement Fund (\$32,600,000), and equal to the Ninth Circuit’s benchmark. Counsel’s Motion requests the benchmark amount from these Settlements. The Court finds it is appropriate here to award Direct Purchaser Plaintiffs Counsel’s request for an award matching this Circuit’s benchmark.

**1. Counsel Obtained an Exceptional Result for the Direct Purchaser Class With The Settlements.**

The most important factor is the result achieved for the class. *In re Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) Antitrust Litig.*, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 102408, at \*63 (citing *In re Omnivision Techs., Inc.*, 559 F. Supp. 2d 1036, 1046 (N.D. Cal. 2008)). These five Settlements—the first ones in the consolidated Direct Purchaser Action—provide the Class with valuable monetary and non-monetary benefits.

The Settling Defendants’ all-cash payments for the benefit of the Class together will total \$32,600,000. This is a large amount of money relative to the Settling Defendants’ comparatively minimal individual and collective capacitor sales to U.S. purchasers between 2002 and 2014. DPPs estimate that all Defendants together sold more than \$7 billion in capacitors to U.S. purchasers during that same period. *See* Dkt. 1458-1 at ¶ 85. The Settling Defendants are responsible for roughly \$70 million—less than one percent—of the cartel’s United States sales. The Settlement Fund here represents a significant percentage of each Settling Defendant’s total U.S. sales during that period:

- Fujitsu Limited agreed to pay DPPs \$2,000,000. The parties estimate that the company’s dissolved former subsidiary, Fujitsu Media Device (“FMD”), sold less than \$200,000 of capacitors to U.S. purchasers between 2002 and its 2009 dissolution. The settlement consideration here is more than ten times FMD’s entire relevant U.S. sales. *See* Dkt. 1458-1 at ¶ 86.
- NEC TOKIN agreed to pay DPPs \$24,000,000. For purposes of its guilty plea and sentencing on federal criminal price fixing charges, NEC TOKIN estimated its U.S. capacitors sales from 2002 to 2014 totaled \$51,100,000. The settlement consideration here is 46.9% of NEC TOKIN’s estimated relevant U.S. sales. *See* Dkt. 1458-1 at ¶ 87.

- Nitsuko agreed to pay DPPs \$1,100,000. The parties have estimated that the company sold less than \$100,000 of capacitors to U.S. purchasers between 2002 and 2014. The settlement consideration here is roughly 11 times Nitsuko's entire relevant U.S. sales. *See* Dkt. 1458-1 at ¶ 88.
- The Okaya Defendants agreed to pay DPPs \$3,650,000. The Okaya Defendants have represented that their sales to U.S. purchasers between 2002 to 2014 totaled close to \$11,000,000. The settlement consideration here is approximately 33% of the Okaya Defendants' relevant U.S. sales. *See* Dkt. 1458-1 at ¶ 89.
- ROHM agreed to pay DPPs \$1,850,000. DPPs estimate that ROHM had approximately \$7,000,000 in sales to U.S. purchasers between 2004 and 2014. The settlement consideration here is 26.4% of ROHM's relevant U.S. sales. *See* Dkt. 1458-1 at ¶ 90.

The Settlements' monetary component—all cash—greatly benefits the Direct Purchaser Class by providing and, in fact, accelerating the Class' chances for monetary recovery in this case through the claims administration process that will soon commence. *See* Dkt. 1458-1 at ¶ 91. Here, a substantial amount of money stands to be distributed to a relatively small Direct Purchaser Class. *See id.* at ¶ 83. There is a real value to Class members of receiving a cash distribution from the Settlements in the near term. In addition, given the number of Defendants in this action and the risk of treble damages at trial, these Settlements likely will encourage additional favorable settlements. *See id.* at ¶ 92.

In addition to the monetary component, each of the Settling Defendants has agreed to provide substantial assistance to the class. The Settling Defendants each have agreed to cooperate with DPPs in their continued prosecution of the Class' claims against the Non-Settling Defendants. *See* Dkt. 1458-1 at ¶¶ 59-68. They agree to provide assistance such as giving attorney proffers regarding facts developed in their internal investigations, making key witnesses available for deposition or trial, and submitting declarations on key issues such as liability, impact, damages, and class certification. *See* Dkts. 1298-2 to 3, 1298-8 to 10.

The assistance the Settling Defendants have agreed to provide is a substantial class benefit because it will assist DPPs to maximize their monetary recovery against the Non-Settling Defendants. *See* Dkt. 1458-1 at ¶ 93. *See DRAM*, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 190974, at \*143 (cooperation "was valuable in maximizing the monetary recovery against the other Defendants.").

1                                   **2.       Counsel Took Significant Risks Prosecuting This Litigation.**

2               Counsel assumed a significant risk in undertaking this litigation. *See* Dkt. 1458-1 at ¶¶ 79-82. All  
3 understood the risk of contingency litigation and the fact that recovery is never guaranteed. They  
4 committed their time, money and energy to the prosecution of a multi-year, international price-fixing  
5 cartel case against 22 sprawling Defendant corporate families based almost entirely in Japan. *See id.* at  
6 ¶ 80. This cartel case is complex, and complex antitrust cases like this one often take years to resolve  
7 through settlement, trial, or appeal. *See id.* As the case has advanced, Counsel have committed their  
8 time, money, and energy to this litigation while aware that certain Defendants have claimed poor  
9 financial health that could ultimately impede or diminish recovery for the Class. *See id.* at ¶¶ 79-80. As  
10 is set forth in Lead Class Counsel’s declaration, Direct Purchaser Plaintiffs’ Counsel have expended  
11 millions of dollars of their time and incurred millions of dollars in expenses, all on a purely contingent  
12 basis. Counsel have stated that they had to turn away case opportunities over the last two years to  
13 ensure that they could keep dedicated to this case the resources needed to prosecute the Class’ claims.  
14 This entails substantial risk. *See id.* at ¶ 82.

15               Counsel also incurred risk associated with having a parallel criminal proceeding, addressing the  
16 impact of the FTAIA, and evaluating massive amounts of electronic transactional data necessary to  
17 prove their case. Each of these risks weigh in favor of granting Counsel the requested fee award.

18                                   **3.       Advancing the Litigation to this Point and Obtaining the Settlements Has**  
19                                   **Required Professional Skill.**

20               The docket and the procedural history in this this case demonstrate Counsel’s expertise and the  
21 Direct Purchaser Plaintiffs’ successes to date. *See* Dkt. 1458-1. ¶¶ 18-78. Counsel have done much to  
22 effectively prosecute the Class’ claims, and to do so efficiently. Counsel have not come by their  
23 successes in this litigation easily. Defendants—including the Settling Defendants—have hired the best  
24 antitrust counsel money can buy to defend them against the Direct Purchaser Plaintiffs’ Sherman Act  
25 claims. *See Barbosa v. Cargill Meat Solutions Corp.*, 297 F.R.D. 431, 449 (C.D. Cal. 2013) (“The quality  
26 of opposing counsel is important in evaluating the quality of Class Counsel’s work.”). Indeed, despite  
27 guilty pleas, the Non-Settling Defendants maintain their innocence and contest liability.  
28

1                   **4. Awards in Similar Complex Antitrust Cases Demonstrate That Class**  
2                   **Counsel Seek a Reasonable Fee Award.**

3                   The requested award of \$8,150,000 matches and is in keeping with the Ninth Circuit  
4 benchmark. *See Paul, Johnson, Alston & Hunt*, 886 F.2d at 272. Class Counsel’s request is modest when  
5 compared to percentages awarded plaintiffs’ counsel in other, arguably less complex and challenging  
6 antitrust cases in this District. *See, e.g., In re TFT-LCD (Flat Panel) Antitrust Litig.*, No. 07-1827 (N.D.  
7 Cal. Jan. 14, 2013) (30%); *Meijer v. Abbott Laboratories*, No. 07-05985 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 11, 2011) (33  
8 1/3%). It is also consistent with the awards in many other comparable cases. *See In re Dynamic Random*  
9 *Access Memory (DRAM) Antitrust Litig.*, No. M-02-1486, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 103027, at \*1-2 (N.D.  
10 Cal. Aug. 16, 2007) (25%); *In re Sorbates Direct Purchaser Antitrust Litig.*, No. 98-4886, 2002 U.S. Dist.  
11 LEXIS 23468, at \*9-10 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 15, 2002) (25%); *Van Vranken v. Atl. Richfield Co.*, 901 F. Supp.  
12 294, 298 (N.D. Cal. 1995) (25%). As these precedents demonstrate, twenty-five percent is easily  
13 consistent with recognized “market rates,” *i.e.*, rates typically awarded in similar contingency fee cases  
14 in this District. *See Vizcaino*, 290 F.3d at 1050 (“market rates” are a question of “lawyers’ reasonable  
15 expectations [for recovery of contingent fees], which are based on the circumstances of the case and the  
16 range of fee awards out of common funds of comparable size.”).

17                   **5. Counsel Undertook a Significant Financial and Resource Burden in**  
18                   **Prosecuting the Direct Purchaser Plaintiffs’ Claims.**

19                   Counsel have invested significant amounts of time, money, and resources in this case for well  
20 over two years, as shown in their time and expense records. The Court is well aware of the quality of  
21 legal work done by Counsel on behalf of the Direct Purchaser Plaintiffs. Under the active supervision of  
22 Lead Class Counsel, the firms have working closely together as an efficient team. *See* Dkt. 1458-1 at  
23 ¶¶ 12-16, 38-52. Class Counsel have set forth for the Court the details regarding their contributions to  
24 this litigation in their declarations attached to Lead Class Counsel’s Declaration. *See* Dkt. 1458-1, Exs. 3-  
17 at ¶ 3 in each declaration.

25                   **6. A Lodestar Cross-Check Confirms That the Fees Sought by Class Counsel**  
26                   **Are Reasonable.**

27                   A lodestar cross-check may be used to ensure that class counsel has done the work necessary to  
28 justify the fee sought. *Vizcaino*, 290 F.3d at 1050; *see also In re Rite Aid Corp. Sec. Litig.*, 396 F.3d 294,

1 306-07 (3d Cir. 2005) (“[T]he lodestar cross-check calculation need entail neither mathematical  
2 precision nor bean-counting. The district courts may rely on summaries submitted by the attorneys and  
3 need not review actual billing records.”) (citation omitted).

4 Counsel’s cumulative lodestar as of September 30, 2016 is \$44,444,689.40. *See* Dkt. 1458-1,  
5 ¶¶ 8, 94-119 and Exs. 1-17. Using the lodestar cross-check, the fees sought here amount to less than one-  
6 fifth (approximately 18.4%) the lodestar submitted by Counsel. In the Ninth Circuit, a lodestar multiplier  
7 of around 4 times has frequently been awarded in common fund cases such as this. *See Vizcaino*, 290  
8 F.3d at 1051 (multiplier of 3.65 held “ within the range of multipliers applied in common fund cases”);  
9 *see also Atlantic Richfield Co.*, 901 F. Supp. at 298 (“Multipliers in the 3-4 range are common in lodestar  
10 awards for lengthy and complex class action litigation.”) (citations omitted). The fee amount Counsel  
11 request in this Motion is significantly less than the cumulative lodestar in this case as one would expect  
12 in the event of the initial settlements. The lodestar cross-check thus confirms that Counsel’s  
13 \$8,150,000 fee request is reasonable and should be awarded as requested.

14 **III. THE COURT AWARDS DPPS’ COUNSEL \$3,000,000 AS PARTIAL**  
15 **REIMBURSEMENT FOR THEIR COSTS ADVANCED THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30,**  
16 **2016**

17 The Court grants Counsel their request for a reimbursement of expenses they have incurred as  
18 of September 30, 2016, in the amount of \$3,000,000. This amount is to be paid from the Settlement  
19 Fund. This amount is a fraction of the amounts incurred to date. It is appropriate to reimburse attorneys  
20 prosecuting class claims on a contingent basis for “reasonable expenses that would typically be billed to  
21 paying clients in non-contingency matters,” *i.e.*, costs “incidental and necessary to the effective  
22 representation of the Class.” *See Harris v. Marhoefer*, 24 F.3d 16, 19 (9th Cir. 1994); *In re Omnivision*  
23 *Techs.*, 559 F. Supp. 2d at 1048. Reasonable reimbursable litigation expenses include: those for document  
24 production, experts and consultants, depositions, translation services, travel, mail and postage costs. *See*  
25 *In re Media Vision Tech. Sec. Litig.*, 913 F. Supp. 1362, 1366 (N.D. Cal. 1995) (court fees,  
26 experts/consultants, service of process, court reporters, transcripts, deposition costs, computer  
27 research, photocopies, postage, telephone/fax); *Thornberry v. Delta Air Lines*, 676 F.2d 1240, 1244 (9th  
28 Cir. 1982) (travel, meals and lodging), *remanded on other grounds*, 461 U.S. 952(1983). Under the  
common fund doctrine, plaintiffs’ counsel should receive reimbursement of all reasonable out-of-pocket

1 expenses and costs in prosecution of the claims and in obtaining a settlement. *Vincent v. Hughes Air*  
2 *West, Inc.*, 557 F.2d 759 (9th Cir. 1977). The Court finds that the advanced expenses set forth in the  
3 Motion and Lead Counsel's Declaration were reasonable and necessarily incurred in connection with  
4 the Direct Purchaser Plaintiffs' prosecution of this action to date.

5  
6 IT IS SO ORDERED.

7 Dated: June 27, 2017

